

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER 20, 1941

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. The Department of State has received information from the United States Customs Service that a certain individual, whose name is withheld, has been found in possession of a large quantity of opium.
2. The individual in question is a native of China and is believed to be a member of the Chinese Communist Party.
3. The opium was found in a small, unmarked box which was discovered in the individual's possession.
4. The individual is currently being held in custody by the United States Customs Service.
5. The Department of State is currently conducting an investigation into the matter.
6. The individual is being held in custody at the United States Customs Service.
7. The Department of State is currently conducting an investigation into the matter.
8. The individual is being held in custody at the United States Customs Service.
9. The Department of State is currently conducting an investigation into the matter.
10. The individual is being held in custody at the United States Customs Service.



OCT 10 1941

## Europe

### DEFINITION OF TERM "UNITED KINGDOM"

[Released to the press September 15]

The President's proclamation of November 4, 1939,<sup>1</sup> issued under section 1 (a) of the Neutrality Act of 1939, proclaimed the existence of a state of war "... between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa . . ."

On August 27, 1941 the Secretary of State requested from the Acting Attorney General a formal opinion as to whether the term "United Kingdom" as used in the proclamation might properly be construed as including only England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, and as not including the overseas territories and possessions of Great Britain not expressly enumerated in the proclamation. The Acting Attorney General concluded that that term is properly to be construed as including only England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland and not the overseas territories and possessions of Great Britain not thus expressly enumerated.

The restrictions of section 2 (a) of the Neutrality Act of 1939 apply only to the carriage of passengers, articles, or materials to states named in proclamations issued under section 1 (a) of the Act. Accordingly, transportation of passengers and any articles or materials including arms, ammunition, or implements of war to the overseas colonies and possessions of Great Britain which are not in a combat area and which are not specifically enumerated in

the proclamation of November 4, 1939 is not prohibited by the Neutrality Act of 1939.

The text of the Acting Attorney General's opinion follows:

"OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
Washington, D. C., August 29, 1941.

"The Honorable

"The Secretary of State.

"MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

"I have your letter of August 27<sup>2</sup> requesting my opinion whether the term 'United Kingdom,' as used in the President's proclamation of November 4, 1939 (4 F.R. 4493), issued under the Neutrality Act of 1939, may be construed as 'including only England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and as not including the overseas territories and possessions of the British Empire'.

"The proclamation reads in pertinent part as follows:

"Now, Therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, do hereby proclaim that a state of war unhappily exists between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, and that it is necessary to promote the security and preserve the peace of the United States and to protect the lives of citizens of the United States.'

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin of November 4, 1939, p. 453.

<sup>2</sup> Not printed.

"The generally accepted meaning of 'United Kingdom' is reflected in the definition set forth in Webster's *New International Dictionary of the English Language*, Second Edition, 1939. Here the term is defined as follows:

"*'United Kingdom, the.* Great Britain and Ireland;—so called from January 1, 1801, when the Legislative Union went into operation, to 1922 when, after the establishment of the Irish Free State, the remaining portion was officially called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. By act of Parliament, 1927, the words "United Kingdom" were omitted from the title of the king.'

"This definition is entirely consistent with well-established English usage. Thus, in Professor Dicey's work on *Conflict of Laws* (Second Edition, 1908) 'United Kingdom' is defined as follows (at p. 68):

"*"United Kingdom"* means the United Kingdom of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the islands adjacent thereto, but does not include either the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands.'

See also Keith, *The Governments of the British Empire* (1935) p. 20.

"The origin of the English usage was the Union of Ireland Act, which provided that 'the said Kingdoms of *Great Britain and Ireland* shall . . . be united into one Kingdom by the name of *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*'; 39 & 40 G. 3, c. 67 (1800). The same meaning was also given to the term under discussion in the Interpretation Act of 1889, 52 & 53 V. c. 63, s. 18, which provided as follows:

"In this act, and in every act passed after the commencement of this act, the following expressions shall, unless the contrary intention appears, have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, namely—

"(1) The expression "British Isles" shall mean the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.'

"Although the foregoing provision does not directly define 'United Kingdom,' it points ir-

resistibly to the conclusion that 'United Kingdom' is limited to the British Isles and does not include the overseas possessions, or dependencies, or mandates of the British Empire. This is true because that provision makes 'British Isles,' which clearly does not include overseas possessions or dependencies, more extensive than 'United Kingdom.' The definition in the Interpretation Act reflected a well-established usage which had been embodied in specific definitions of the term 'United Kingdom' in previous statutes, such as An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in Ireland (1857) 20 & 21 V. c. 60 s. 4; An Act to Alter Certain Duties and to Amend the Laws relating to Customs (1867), 30 & 31 V. c. 82 s. 5; An Act for Improving the Condition of Mates and Seamen and Maintaining Discipline in the Merchant Service (1850), 13 and 14 V. c. 93, s. 2.

"The separation of Northern and Southern Ireland by the Government of Ireland Act of 1920, and the creation of the Irish Free State by the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922, 12 G. 5, c. 4, required, of course, a change in the definition of the term 'United Kingdom.' Accordingly, statutes passed shortly after these acts contained the following specific definition:

"*"United Kingdom"* means Great Britain and Northern Ireland.'

See e.g., Settled Land Act, 1925, 15 G. 5, c. 18, s. 117; Trustees Act, 1925, 15 G. 5, c. 19, s. 68; Law of Property Act, 1925, 15 G. 5, c. 20, s. 205; Land Registration Act, 1925, 15 G. 5, c. 21, s. 3; Merchant Shipping Act, 1925, 15 & 16 G. 5, c. 37, s. 3; Teachers Act, 1925, 15 & 16 G. 5, c. 59, s. 18; Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, 15 & 16 G. 5, c. 84, s. 48; Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, 16 & 17 G. 5, c. 53, s. 10.

"In 1927, a new interpretation statute, Royal Parliamentary Titles Act, 17 G. 5, c. 4, was passed to reflect the change in political structure and provided in section 2, as follows:

"In every act passed and public documents issued after the passage of this act the expression "United Kingdom" shall, unless the con-



text otherwise requires, mean Great Britain and Northern Ireland.'

"The applicable court decisions show a uniform judicial interpretation of the term 'United Kingdom' in complete harmony with the legislative definitions set forth above. See e.g., *Turnbull v. Solicitor of Inland Revenue*, 42 Sc. L.R. 15 (1904); *DeBeers Consolidated Mine Ltd. v. Howe*, (1906) A.C. 455; *Tomalin v. S. Pearson & Son Ltd.*, (1909) 2 K. B. 61.

"The foregoing discussion demonstrates that the term 'United Kingdom' is a term of art with a well-settled and precise meaning. No contrary purpose appearing, well-settled canons of constructions require that the term as used in the proclamation should be given this meaning.

"For the reasons given it is my opinion that the term 'United Kingdom' as used in the proclamation of November 4, 1939, is properly to be construed as including only England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and not the overseas territories and possessions of the British Empire.

"Respectfully,

"FRANCIS BIDDLE  
Acting Attorney General"

## RETURN OF AMERICAN CITIZENS FROM THE BRITISH ISLES

In view of the complete lack of normal travel facilities from the British Isles to the United States, the Secretary of State, exercising the discretion resting in him under the Neutrality Act of 1939, has authorized American citizens to travel from the British Isles to the United States on belligerent vessels at their own risk when no other means of transportation are available, and has instructed the American Ambassador to work out an equitable procedure.

Some such arrangement became necessary by reason of the fact that under the provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940 certain American citizens now residing in the British Isles will lose their American citizenship on October 14, 1941 unless they return to the United States by that date.

In considering some relief for this group of American citizens, it was felt that similar relief should be accorded all other American citizens now residing in the British Isles who are willing to risk the danger of the journey across the North Atlantic on a belligerent ship at this time.

## Commercial Policy

### REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTRY OF COFFEE INTO THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press September 18]

The President signed an Executive order on September 17, 1941, prescribing regulations pertaining to the entry of coffee into the United States from countries which are signatories of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement.

The order is designed to prevent the diversion to the United States of coffee shipped from the producing countries under their quotas for exports to the market outside the United States. Such diversion of coffee shipments may result in the filling of the United States import quotas

before the producing countries' export quotas for the United States market are exhausted. This situation would interfere with the normal operations of the coffee trade and, in certain instances, would make it impossible for the traders to make deliveries in fulfilment of contracts.

The order establishes a procedure for coordinating control of coffee exports by the producing countries with control of coffee imports by the United States. This procedure requires that the usual invoice of shipment certified by a

United States consular officer shall include a statement signed by the officer to the effect that an official document required by article VI of the agreement has been presented showing that the coffee has been authorized for exportation to the United States, and also requires that the entry of coffee into the United States shall be made only upon presentation of such an invoice.

This order is effective immediately, and the certified consular invoice described above is required in the case of any shipment of coffee from a signatory country presented for entry for consumption in the United States on or after October 1, 1941 except as stated below.

This order does not apply to shipments of coffee valued at less than \$100.

In cases where the invoice is late in arriving, the importer is permitted to make entry of the shipment upon the posting of a bond to produce the invoice within a period of six months. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will exercise under existing law such authority regarding the posting and cancelation of the bond as may be appropriate and necessary to serve fully the purpose of the order.

Provision is also made in the order to permit the entry into the United States of coffee shipped from the producing country on a through bill of lading prior to the date of the order. This is designed to avoid inconvenience or hardship that might otherwise arise when the new procedure comes into effect. However, other shipments made prior to that date, if valued at \$100 or more, will require for entry into the United States an invoice certified in accordance with the provisions of the order.

The text of the Executive order follows:

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER

##### PREScribing REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO THE ENTRY OF COFFEE INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM COUNTRIES SIGNATORIES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the joint resolution of Congress approved April 11, 1941 (Public Law 33, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. No invoice of coffee produced in a country which is a signatory of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement shall be certified hereafter by a United States consular officer unless there shall be produced to the certifying officer an official document, required by Article VI of the Agreement, showing that the coffee is within the producing country's quota for exportation to United States customs territory.

2. Beginning October 1, 1941, coffee produced in a country which is a signatory of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement shall not be admitted to entry for consumption in the customs territory of the United States unless there shall be produced for each shipment of such coffee an invoice bearing a certificate of a United States consular officer that there has been presented to him an official document required by Article VI of the Agreement showing that such shipment is within the producing country's quota for exportation to United States customs territory; except that any such shipment may be so entered without the production of such an invoice if the shipment is valued at less than \$100, or if there is given a bond conditioned for the production of such an invoice within six months from the date of entry, or if the coffee was shipped from the producing country under a through bill of lading to the United States prior to the date of this order.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 17, 1941.

[No. 8902]

## National Defense

### LICENSING OF EXPORTS

The Office of the Administrator of Export Control has been placed under the Economic Defense Board by an Executive order of September 15, 1941 (no. 8900), which amends Executive Order 8839 of July 30, 1941<sup>1</sup> establishing the Board. The text of the Executive order of

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin* of August 2, 1941, p. 97.

September 15 is printed in the *Federal Register* of September 19, 1941, page 4795.

[Released to the press September 15]

The Secretary of State announced on September 15 that general licenses G-1 to G-66 and G-68 to G-78 have been amended to include the forms, conversions, and derivations of wood and paper as set forth in Export Control Schedule 20.<sup>2</sup> Contrary to a previous announcement, general license G-63 authorizing exportations to the Philippines does not include Sitka spruce listed in Export Control Schedule 18.

Collectors of customs were informed on September 17, 1941 that, since sulfanilamide, phenolphthalein, and acetophenetidine do not fall within the definition of "Other finished coal-tar products (exclusive of medicinals)", which appears in Export Control Schedule 17 under Schedule B, number 8069.99, no license is required for their exportation.

On September 19, collectors were informed that the consolidation of general licenses does not alter in any respect the present status and the present code-symbol designations of general in-transit licenses or of the special petroleum licenses GEG and GEH.

## Cultural Relations

### SHORT-WAVE RADIO-PROGRAM SCHEDULES FOR OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

In cooperation with the Department of State the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs has completed plans for the compiling in Spanish, Portuguese, and English of short-wave radio-program schedules for mailing to the other American republics.

The schedules will be mailed regularly by the Office of the Coordinator to United States missions and to a selected mailing list in the other American republics. Forty thousand

programs for the week of October 12 were distributed in the first mailing.

Distribution of these schedules is designed to supply detailed information on all short-wave programs broadcast from this country which can be heard in the other American republics. Each program on the schedules is listed by title, the hour at which it may be heard, and the wave length of the broadcasting station.

Only programs broadcast in Spanish are listed in the Spanish-language schedules, and, similarly, only Portuguese programs are listed in the Portuguese schedules and only English in the English schedules. To further facilitate the location of programs, the Spanish schedules are published in four separate issues, each showing the time in effect in the area in which it is distributed.

## Legislation

Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations for State Department, Fiscal Year 1942: Communication From the President of the United States Transmitting Six Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1942 Amounting to \$3,032,300; and Two Drafts of Proposed Provisions Pertaining to Existing Appropriations, for the Department of State. (H.Doc. 375, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 5 pp.

Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for Operations Under the Lend-Lease Act: Communication From the President of the United States Transmitting a Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation in the Amount of \$5,985,000,000 for Operations Under the Lend-Lease Act. (H.Doc. 374, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 3 pp.

Operations Under Lend-Lease Act: Message From the President of the United States Transmitting Pursuant to Law, the Second Report Under the Act of March 11, 1941, Public Law 11, 77th Cong., entitled "An Act Further To Promote the Defense of the United States, and for Other Purposes". (S.Doc. 112, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 32 pp.

To Suspend Philippine Export Taxes for a Period of One Year: Hearings Before the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 1623, A Bill To Suspend the Export Tax Prescribed by Section 6 of the Act of March 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 456), as Amended, for a Period of One Year, Commencing July 1, 1941, and For Other Purposes. July 31 and August 4 and 6, 1941. iv, 91 pp.

<sup>2</sup> 6 *Federal Register* 4535.



# The Foreign Service

## PROMOTIONS

[Released to the press September 18]

The following Foreign Service officers have been nominated for promotion in the Foreign Service, effective August 16, 1941:

Name	Post	Title	Home address
<i>From class III to class II</i>			
Lloyd V. Steere.....	London	Agricultural Attaché.....	Claremont, Calif.
<i>From class IV to class III</i>			
Don C. Bliss, Jr.....	London	Consul.....	Biloxi, Miss.
Austin C. Brady.....	Rangoon	Consul.....	Santa Fe, N.M.
Edward S. Crocker, 2d.....	Tokyo	First Secretary.....	Pitchburg, Mass.
Walter J. Donnelly.....	Rio de Janeiro	Commercial Attaché.....	Arlington, Mass.
Homer S. Fox.....	London	Assistant Commercial Attaché.....	Central Lake, Mich.
Harry F. Hawley.....	Marseille	Consul.....	New York, N.Y.
William R. Langdon.....	Mukden	Consul.....	Dedham, Mass.
Alfred T. Nester.....	Guayaquil	Consul General.....	Geneva, N.Y.
Albert F. Nuffer.....	Habana	Commercial Attaché.....	New York, N.Y.
Frank S. Williams.....	Tokyo	Commercial Attaché.....	Magee, Miss.
<i>From class V to class IV</i>			
Clayson W. Aldridge.....	Singapore	Consul.....	Rome, N.Y.
William H. Beach.....	Antwerp	Consul.....	Concord Wharf, Va.
Donald F. Bigelow.....	Bern	Second Secretary.....	St. Paul, Minn.
John M. Corrigan.....	Durban	Consul.....	Atlanta, Ga.
Allan Dawson.....	La Paz	Consul-Second Secretary.....	Des Moines, Iowa
James O. Denby.....	Capetown	Consul.....	Evansville, Ind.
Lynn W. Franklin.....	Niagara Falls	Consul.....	Bethesda, Md.
Curtis C. Jordan.....	Madras	Consul.....	Eagle Rock, Calif.
David McK. Key.....	Rome	Second Secretary.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Renwick S. McNiece.....	Maracaibo	Consul.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
Marcel E. Mallge.....	Martinique	Consul.....	Lapwai, Idaho
Warwick Perkins.....	Toronto	Consul.....	Baltimore, Md.
J. Bartlett Richards.....	Department	Foreign Service Officer.....	Chevy Chase, Md.
<i>From class VI to class V</i>			
H. Merrell Benninghoff.....	Tokyo	Second Secretary.....	Rochester, N.Y.
Joseph F. Burt.....	Valparaiso	Consul.....	Fairfield, Ill.
Vinton Chapin.....	Dublin	Second Secretary.....	Boston, Mass.
Prescott Childs.....	Rio de Janeiro	Consul-Second Secretary.....	Holyoke, Mass.
William M. Gwynn.....	Beirut	Consul.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
Walter H. McKinney.....	London	Consul.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Clarence E. Macy.....	Karachi	Consul.....	Denver, Colo.
Dale W. Maher.....	Lyon	Consul.....	Joplin, Mo.
Walter S. Reineck.....	Vancouver	Consul.....	Fremont, Ohio
Thomas H. Robinson.....	Vancouver	Consul.....	Princeton, N.J.
William A. Smale.....	Cork	Consul.....	San Diego, Calif.
E. Talbot Smith.....	Nairobi	Consul.....	Hartford, Conn.
Francis H. Styles.....	Dublin	Consul.....	Falls Church, Va.
Howard F. Withey.....	Trieste	Consul.....	Reed City, Mich.



Name	Post	Title	Home address
<i>From class VII to class VI</i>			
George M. Abbott	Marseille	Consul	Cleveland, Ohio
George Andrews	Panamá	Consul-Second Secretary	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Lawrence S. Armstrong	Nogales	Consul	Rochester, N.Y.
Roy W. Baker	Bristol	Consul	Buffalo, N.Y.
Ellis A. Bonnet	Amsterdam	Consul	Eagle Pass, Tex.
Frederick W. Hinke	Tientsin	Consul	Auburn, N.Y.
Charles A. Hutchinson	Adelaide	Consul	Duluth, Minn.
John B. Ketcham	Medan	Consul	New York, N.Y.
John H. Madonne	Bern	Consul-Second Secretary	Waco, Tex.
James E. Parks	Colón	Consul	Rocky Mount, N.C.
James K. Penfield	Godthaab	Consul	San Francisco, Calif.
Winfield H. Scott	Tenerife	Consul	Washington, D.C.
Arthur F. Tower	Kobe	Consul	Rochester, N.Y.
<i>From class VIII to class VII</i>			
Stephen E. Aguirre	Mexicali	Consul	El Paso, Tex.
Daniel V. Anderson	Bogotá	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Dover, Del.
Waldo E. Bailey	London	Vice Consul	Jackson, Miss.
Walworth Barbour	Sofia	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Lexington, Mass.
Jacob D. Beam	London	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Princeton, N. J.
John W. Carrigan	México, D. F.	Third Secretary	San Francisco, Calif.
Bernard C. Connelly	Department	Foreign Service Officer	Rock Island, Ill.
Merritt N. Cootes	Rome	Third Secretary	Alexandria, Va.
Earl T. Crain	Madrid	Third Secretary-Vice Consul	Huntsville, Ill.
Andrew E. Donovan, 2d	Bogotá	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	San Francisco, Calif.
Walter C. Dowling	Rome	Third Secretary	Sea Island Beach, Ga.
Daniel Gaudin, Jr.	Alexandria	Vice Consul	Philadelphia, Pa.
James E. Henderson	Department	Foreign Service Officer	Berkeley, Calif.
Fred W. Jandrey	Melbourne	Vice Consul	Neenah, Wis.
Douglas Jenkins, Jr.	Lisbon	Third Secretary	Charleston, S. C.
Henry P. Leverich	Lisbon	Third Secretary	Montclair, N. J.
Raymond P. Ludden	Canton	Vice Consul	Fall River, Mass.
Patrick Mallon	Léopoldville	Consul	Cincinnati, Ohio
John P. Palmer	London	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Seattle, Wash.
Troy L. Perkins	Kunming	Consul	Lexington, Ky.
Paul J. Reveley	London	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	East Haven, Conn.
W. Garland Richardson	Dairen	Vice Consul	Richmond, Va.
Halleck L. Rose	Berlin	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Omaha, Nebr.
Livingston Satterthwaite	Department	Foreign Service Officer	Huntingdon Valley, Pa.
Francis L. Spaulding	Cairo	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Brookline, Mass.
John F. Stone	Department	Foreign Service Officer	Wayne, Pa.
Tyler Thompson	Zürich	Vice Consul	Elmira, N. Y.
William C. Trimble	México, D. F.	Third Secretary	Baltimore, Md.
Milton K. Wells	Callao-Lima	Vice Consul	Bristow, Okla.
<i>From unclassified A to class VIII</i>			
Hector C. Adam, Jr.	Hamilton, Bermuda	Vice Consul	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Russell W. Benton	Department	Foreign Service Officer	Buffalo, N. Y.
Roswell C. Beverstock	Belfast	Vice Consul	Stanford Univ., Calif.
William F. Busser	Department	Foreign Service Officer	Philadelphia, Pa.
Richard W. Byrd	Calcutta	Vice Consul	Norfolk, Va.
Glion Curtis, Jr.	Port-au-Prince	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Webster Groves, Mo.
Harry M. Donaldson	Marseille	Vice Consul	West Newton, Pa.
Owen W. Gaines	Ciudad Juárez	Vice Consul	Atlanta, Ga.
Elbert G. Mathews	Managua	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Oakland, Calif.
John Ordway	London	Vice Consul	Washington, D. C.
Marselis C. Parsons, Jr.	Lisbon	Vice Consul	Rye, N. Y.
George F. Scherer	Department	Foreign Service Officer	New York, N. Y.
Earle C. Taylor	Ankara	Assistant Commercial Attaché	Kennett Square, Pa.
Woodruff Wallner	Paris	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	New York, N. Y.
T. Elliot Well	Shanghai	Vice Consul	Pleasantville, N. Y.
Ivan B. White	Rio de Janeiro	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Salem, Ore.

[Released to the press September 19]

The following Foreign Service officers have been promoted in the Foreign Service, effective August 16, 1941:

Name	Post	Title	Home address
<i>From unclassified B to unclassified A</i>			
William Belton.....	Ciudad Trujillo.....	Vice Consul-Third Secretary.....	Portland, Oreg.
William H. Cordell.....	Lisbon.....	Vice Consul.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Robert T. Cowan.....	Zürich.....	Vice Consul.....	Dallas, Tex.
Leon L. Cowles.....	Barcelona.....	Vice Consul.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
H. Francis Cunningham, Jr.....	Berlin.....	Vice Consul-Third Secretary.....	Lincoln, Nebr.
Philip M. Davenport.....	Canton.....	Vice Consul.....	Chevy Chase, Md.
Richard H. Davis.....	Tsingtao.....	Vice Consul.....	Ashville, N. Y.
Vernon L. Fluharty.....	Medellin.....	Vice Consul.....	Worthington, Ohio
A. David Fritzman.....	Tehran.....	Vice Consul-Third Secretary.....	Wilmore, Ky.
John Goodyear.....	Panamá.....	Vice Consul-Third Secretary.....	Springfield Center, N. Y.
Robert Grinnell.....	Singapore.....	Vice Consul.....	New York, N. Y.
Parker T. Hart.....	Pará.....	Vice Consul.....	Medford, Mass.
Franklin Hawley.....	Hankow.....	Vice Consul.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.
John Evarts Horner.....	Wellington.....	Vice Consul.....	Denver, Colo.
Outerbridge Horsey.....	Budapest.....	Vice Consul.....	New York, N. Y.
Randolph A. Kidder.....	Sydney and Canberra.....	Vice Consul-Third Secretary.....	Beverly Farms, Mass.
William L. Krieg.....	Dakar.....	Vice Consul.....	Newark, Ohio
Carl F. Norden.....	Paramaribo.....	Vice Consul.....	New York, N. Y.
Robert W. Rinden.....	Hong Kong.....	Vice Consul.....	Oskaloosa, Iowa
George Lybrook West, Jr.....	Godthaab.....	Vice Consul.....	San Francisco, Calif.
<i>From unclassified C to unclassified B</i>			
Donald B. Calder.....	London.....	Vice Consul.....	New York, N. Y.
Lewis E. Gleeck, Jr.....	Helsinki.....	Vice Consul-Third Secretary.....	Chicago, Ill.
Clark E. Husted.....	Lyon.....	Vice Consul.....	Toledo, Ohio
Richard A. Johnson.....	London.....	Vice Consul.....	Moline, Ill.
M. Gordon Knox.....	Berlin.....	Vice Consul.....	Baltimore, Md.
Alfred H. Lovell, Jr.....	Bogotá.....	Vice Consul-Third Secretary.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Lee D. Randall.....	Marseille.....	Vice Consul.....	Highland Park, Ill.
Byron B. Snyder.....	Genoa.....	Vice Consul.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
Wallace W. Stuart.....	Colombo.....	Vice Consul.....	Greeneville, Tenn.
Joseph J. Wagner.....	Bombay.....	Vice Consul.....	Jamaica Park, N. Y.

## PERSONNEL CHANGES

On September 17, 1941 the Senate confirmed the nomination of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to Poland, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia now established in London. Mr. Biddle will continue to serve concurrently as Ambassador near the Government of Belgium and as Minister near the Governments of Norway, the Netherlands, and Yugoslavia now established in London.

[Released to the press September 20]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since September 13, 1941:

### CAREER OFFICERS

Maynard B. Barnes, of Vinton, Iowa, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland, and will serve in dual capacity.

George R. Merrell, of St. Louis, Mo., Consul at Calcutta, India, has been assigned as Consul General at Calcutta, India.

George E. Miller, of Atlantic City, N. J., Vice Consul at Nice, France, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Bernard C. Connelly, of Rock Island, Ill., Vice Consul at Karachi, India, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

M. Robert Rutherford, of Missoula, Mont., Vice Consul at Shanghai, China, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Tientsin, China.

#### NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Jesse Milton Orme, of Rexburg City, Idaho, has been appointed Vice Consul at Curitiba, Brazil.

Robert G. Wesson, of Jackson, Ohio, has been appointed Vice Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Buford K. Isaacs, Jr., of Ft. Worth, Tex., has

been appointed Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

C. Langdon Harriss, of New York, N. Y., has been appointed Vice Consul at Medellín, Colombia.

J. Allard Gasque, of Florence, S. C., has been appointed Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia.

Marc L. Severe, of Sioux City, Iowa, who has been serving as Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been appointed Vice Consul at México, D. F., Mexico.

Arnlioth G. Heltberg, of Oakland, Calif., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Bergen, Norway, has been appointed Vice Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland.

James S. Lawton, of Chicago, Ill., has been appointed Vice Consul at Paramaribo, Surinam.

William W. Marvel, of Baltimore, Md., has been appointed Vice Consul at Managua, Nicaragua.

## Treaty Information

### Compiled in the Treaty Division

#### COMMERCE

##### INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT

On September 17, 1941 an Executive order (no. 8902) was issued prescribing regulations pertaining to the entry of coffee in the United States from countries signatories of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement signed November 28, 1940. A statement issued to the press and the text of this Executive order appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

#### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

##### INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

##### Colombia

The American Embassy at Bogotá reported under date of August 19, 1941 that the *Diario*

*Oficial* for July 16, 1941 published the text of Decree 1246, dated July 10, 1941, by which the Colombian Government ratified the revisions as adopted at Cairo on April 8, 1938 of the General Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932.

#### SOVEREIGNTY

##### CONVENTION ON THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

##### Guatemala

By a despatch dated September 5, 1941 the American Minister to Guatemala reported that the National Legislative Assembly of Guatemala, by Decree 2543 of April 24, 1941, ap-



proved the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas signed at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana July 30, 1940. The decree was published in the *Diario de Centro America* of August 22, 1941.

## Regulations

**Export Control Schedule B** [determining, effective September 20, 1941, that articles and materials designated in Proclamation 2465 of March 4, 1941 (6 F. R. 1300) shall not include any patent for or registration of any industrial design or model in respect of any invention made in the U. S. for which a license is required from the Commissioner of Patents]. 6 *Federal Register* 4730.

**Fees and Procedure To Obtain Certifications of or Information From Records: Amended Regulations Governing Fees for Copies of Records.** (Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service.) General Order No. C-23; Supp. 3. September 12, 1941. 6 *Federal Register* 4780.

**Economic Defense Board: Delegation of Authority and Duties, Etc.** [relating to export control]. Administrative Order No. 1. September 15, 1941. 6 *Federal Register* 4818.

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**Diplomatic List, September 1941.** Publication 1637. ii, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

### OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

**Trade Between United States and Canada in Fresh Fruits and Vegetables and Effect of Trade Agreements.** 50 pp. (Processed.) Prepared by Foreign Agricultural Relations Office, Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with Agricultural Economics Bureau, Agricultural Marketing Service, Extension Service, and Surplus Marketing Administration. Free.

**International Reference Service, Vol. I.** (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.) Paper, 5¢ single copy; \$6. a year.

No. 25. United States trade with Latin American republics in 1940. 18 pp.

No. 26. Trade of United States with Argentina in 1940. 7 pp.

No. 27. Economic conditions in Finland in 1940. 5 pp.

No. 28. Economic conditions in Canada in 1940. 11 pp.

No. 29. Living and office-operating costs in Colombia. 5 pp.

No. 30. Economic conditions in New Zealand during 1940 and early 1941. 5 pp.

No. 31. Economic conditions in Turkey, Syria, and Iran in 1940 and early 1941. 10 pp.

No. 32. Economic conditions in Switzerland in 1940 and early 1941. 6 pp.

No. 33. Economic conditions in Japan during 1940 and early 1941. 9 pp.

No. 34. Economic conditions in Spain in 1940 and early 1941. 6 pp.

No. 35. British exchequer returns for 1940-41 and budget for year ending Mar. 1942. 9 pp.

No. 36. Trade of United States with Netherlands Indies in 1940. 5 pp.

No. 37. Economic conditions in Ecuador in 1940. 4 pp.

No. 38. India's economic position in 1940. 8 pp.

No. 39. Economic conditions in Iraq in 1940. 5 pp.

No. 40. Distribution of United States imports in occupied and unoccupied China. 7 pp.

**Neutrality act zone map for use in connection with Geolexigraph of neutrality act of 1939.** Edition of Apr. 15, 1941. 11 x 12 in. (Processed.) (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

**Italian commercial policy and foreign trade, 1922-40,** report on recent developments in foreign trade of Italy with special reference to trade with United States, under provisions of sec. 332, title 3, pt. 2, tariff act of 1930 [with bibliography]. xlii, 284 pp. 30¢. (U.S. Tariff Commission.)

**Foreign trade of Latin America,** report on trade of Latin America with special reference to trade with United States, under general provisions of sec. 332, pt. 2, title 3, tariff act of 1930: pt. 2, Commercial policies and trade relations of individual Latin American countries, sec. 20, Haiti. viii, 60 pp. (Processed.) Free. (U.S. Tariff Commission.)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1941

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price 10 cents - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year

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